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Clark Is Denounced as Possible Spy In Final Paper of Parley in Teheran

By United Press International

TEHERAN, Iran, June 6 — Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark, who defied President Carter's travel ban to attend an Iranian-sponsored conference on "United States intervention in Iran," was denounced in its final document today as a "latter-day Rudolf Hess."

The statement, issued after the close last night of a four-day conference attended by more than 300 nongovernmental delegates from about 50 countries, pictured Mr. Clark as a possible secret agent of President Carter. Citing a theory that is doubted by most historians, the conference document said Hitler sent Rudolf Hess, his chief deputy, to Britain in 1941 on a psychological warfare mission against the British; and it suggested that Mr. Carter sent Mr. Clark on a similar mission to Iran.

Four Leave for U.S.

Four of the 10-member American group that attended the conference left for home; Mr. Clark said he would remain in Iran until Sunday.

[In Washington the State Department said no decision had been made on whether to prosecute Mr. Clark and the other Americans for defying the President's prohibition on travel to Iran. The maximum penalty is 10 years in prison and a \$50,000 fine.]

The conference declaration, which contained 12 points, denounced the United States for what it said was its continued interference in Iran over 27 years. It did

not mention the 53 American hostages held in the United States Embassy since Nov. 4 by militant followers of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, the revolutionary leader of Iran.

Mr. Clark, who during the conference condemned the United States for supporting Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi, also said that seizure of hostages was wrong, and his delegation tried to add this issue to the final document. An amendment was proposed by the Rev. Paul M. Washington, an Episcopal priest and civil-rights activist from Philadelphia, but his motion was ruled out of order by Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh, who was acting as chairman.

Adopted by Acclamation

The final document, which was drawn up by a committee whose composition was not made public, was then adopted by acclamation with no opportunity for the registration of opposition. The Americans, who had made the trip at the invitation of the Iranian Government and with the announced hope of being able to open a "needed dialogue" between the United States and Iran, appeared unhappy with the final document.

Besides being denounced by the conference, Mr. Clark was at the center of a dispute between Iranian revolutionary factions over his mission.

He was denounced as "the vilest American agent" by the Teheran radio, presumably because of his plea during the conference for the release of the hostages and his offer to take the place of any one of them if it would help resolve the crisis. But he was defended by Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh, who said the presence of the Clark delegation at the conference was a very positive development, a means of "expressing some viewpoints other than constant propaganda which is going on in the United States."

The Teheran radio, which is under the direction of supporters of the Islamic Republican Party, the majority group in Parliament, demanded that the Foreign Ministry explain its "conciliatory attitude" toward the United States.

"Why was former United States Attorney General Ramsey Clark allowed to participate," the radio asked, "when the whole point of the conference was to investigate the actions of just such people — present and former United States officials — and when a previous mission by Clark was 'sent back in disgrace' by Imam Khomeini?"

Mission Rejected in November

This was a reference to Ayatollah Khomeini's refusal to allow Mr. Clark to enter Iran last November when Mr. Car-

ter sent him to try to negotiate the hostages' release.

Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said at a news conference that the broadcast commentary was unfair to Mr. Clark and charged that the "radio has gone into the hands of the wrong people."

The Foreign Minister said Mr. Clark was barred last November because he had been sent by Mr. Carter. Then, taking issue with the final document of the conference and with other attacks on Mr. Clark by the newspaper of the Islamic Republican Party, Mr. Ghotbzadeh said the former Attorney General was on his own this time and had no connection with Mr. Carter.

The Foreign Minister also took issue, as he has in the past, with demands of prominent Iranians that the hostages be tried on espionage charges. He said he thought such a course would not be wise, adding, "It is the trial of the United States which is important, not of individuals." Mr. Ghotbzadeh said he did not think the idea of spy trials had been "seriously set forth."

Meeting With Bani-Sadr

Although Ayatollah Khomeini asked in a speech on Wednesday why President Carter "is afraid of the trial of these people in the so-called embassy, which we call the nest of spies," Mr. Ghotbzadeh said he was closer to the revolutionary leader's way of thinking in questioning the value of spy trials than the militants were in demanding them.

During the anti-American conference, Mr. Clark and the other Americans met with Iran's President, Abolhassan Bani-Sadr, who presented what was described as a three-point plan to resolve the hostage crisis. One element called for the formation of a commission of inquiry in the United States to investigate American actions in Iran, and Mr. Clark said that he had agreed to head such a panel.

Although the composition of the committee that formulated the final document was not announced, all the points it made apparently were acceptable to all Iranian factions, including the militants. Two of the key points were said to be that Iran could seek compensation for the "enormous material and human losses it has incurred as a result of United States policies and practices in the last 27 years" and that it was entitled to seek the return of the deposed Shah and his wealth.